

# THE FRIEND.

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From the Edinburgh Review.

## The Land of Silence.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Great use is made of pictures, when the pupil is once able to write down the name of an object, expressed to him in the usual way by vowel sounds and consonant powers, which make up the words. Of course, when he has made sufficient progress to give utterance to his own thoughts, to receive the uttered or written expression of his teachers, the step from the simple picture of some common familiar object to that of a more remote or difficult one is soon taken. Thus to a limited degree, an acquaintance is opened with very many subjects, the nature, properties, or qualities of which can be represented by visible outline; and even of some which cannot be thus represented. But the acquisition of every new word must, until after long training, still involve a separate and complete act of the mind; and, therefore, be a task of difficulty. Few words can be caught up, as by the ordinary child, by imitation; still fewer formed by analogy or comparison, but at the seasons of direct instruction. And if it be so with the acquisition of single, individual words, how vast must be the labour and arduous the task of acquiring but a fair knowledge of an ordinary modern language, is at once apparent. The whole process of educating the deaf-mute is a slow and lengthy one. The teacher who succeeds in it, attains success only after years of diligent and patient toil. The blind boy may learn his letters in a week, and be a basket-maker in a month; but with the deaf-mute no such immediate fruit can be expected. The harvest is not reaped until perhaps more than one cold and barren winter has dragged its slow lengthway. Spring comes with little sign of life; and summer with but scanty blossom. Yet, autumn comes at last, and the fruit is worth waiting for.

But a class before us is about to have a lesson in dictation, and we are asked to choose a sentence from an ordinary reading book. We select this short one,—“*I met a lad with a hawk*,” for a lesson in signs to be translated into words written on the slate. A hand held up by the teacher at once commands silence and attention. Every eye is instantly fixed on him to see what he will say. The first word *I*, is at once understood, as the teacher touches his own breast with his fore-finger. *Met* is expressed by the two fists being extended, held for a moment apart, and then suddenly brought together. The first finger of the right hand held up, represents *a*, while *lad* is symbolized by the teacher's pointing to himself with outstretched retro-

verted finger, and then suddenly bringing the hand to a dead stop below the chin, showing that a human being is meant, not exceeding that certain definite height. (At this sign several of the boys wrote down boy, or youth, but by far the greater number vocalised and wrote down *lad*.) The preposition *with* is simply expressed by two fingers of the right hand, *close together*, extended horizontally in the air, and then moved to and fro, as if being used in some operation of cutting or scraping, and was instantly written down. *A* is despatched as before. *Hawk* is now the sole remaining word, and clearly the most difficult. We watch, therefore, with some interest to see how it will be expressed and understood. The teacher's first step is to give an idea of the curved beak of a bird of prey by placing the fore-finger in a bent position by the side of his own nose. This appears to be realised at once. He then raises both his hands, extended horizontally with open palms downwards, in front of him, to about his own height, and after moving them in a tremulous way, as a hawk would her wings in moving over her prey, suddenly brings them swiftly down on the desk before him, as if clutching at some small object beneath. Many at once exclaim, “more *suo*,” the word *eagle*, which is rejected; then a solitary voice whispers *kite*, and at last several conclude it must be *hawk*.

Thus ended the lesson, and our readers can now in a measure judge for themselves of one chief mode in which instruction of all kinds may be conveyed even to deaf-mutes. The writing was good, and the spelling in most cases sufficiently accurate; affording plain proof that the lesson was received and fairly understood.

From a general consideration of the whole question we have good ground for believing that the scheme of education marked out in this institution is completely fulfilled. We believe also that this education is not surpassed throughout Great Britain, in similar schools; and that the attainments of deaf-mutes cannot be expected, under the ordinary time training, to exceed this standard. Individual cases of higher cultivation no doubt are to be found. We are ourselves aware of more than one,—a barrister who at this very time is in active practice as a chamber counsel; a merchant who conducts a large business with skill and efficiency; and a gentleman who has rendered important services in the department of the Admiralty. But we regard these as exceptional cases of real genius in men, who, in spite of all difficulties, and in almost any station of life, would, by sheer industry and power of mind, have made themselves a name.

So far, therefore, the educational state of the deaf and dumb may be regarded as satisfactory.

But there still remains one point to be noticed in this and other similar institutions, which we cannot understand,—*the entire absence of active industrial work*. In spite of all existing differences of opinion among the teachers of deaf-mutes as to the precise period for beginning to learn a trade,—whether before or after leaving the school,—it is incontrovertibly true that where the body and the mind are together exercised and refreshed by due change of employment, both mental and bodily toil are crowned with more frequent and

sure success. The healthy tone and activity of mind is closely and vitally connected with tone and vigour of body. We would not for a moment depreciate the value of the “*mens sana*,” but we would desire it for all practical purposes, “*in corpore sano*.” To this it may be replied, “how would such sedentary occupations as shoemaking, basket-making, &c., furnish the requisite degree of stimulus and activity?” But change of work from eternal slates, pencils, spelling books and grammar lessons, if but to the tapping of a shoe, the weaving of a door-mat, or the elaboration of a wicker basket, must act healthily and beneficially on the tone and vigour of the body. It may involve no great amount of exercise to comb three square feet of oakum, but the change of room, the changes of faces about the worker, and of substance before his eyes, will at least bring change of thought. And at any rate, fingers, hands, arms, and legs must be more or less in motion; and mere motion must tend somewhat to life and briskness of blood and spirits. The deaf-mute who works eight hours per diem at the school-room desk, would work with double spirit and equal success if he devoted three out of the eight to mending his Sunday shoes, or the fabrication of an osier basket. We can see no just reason why his education as a craftsman should not at least begin ere he leave the school; why he should be too clumsy to use a saw, or too awkward to hammer on a lapstone. In the list of pupils sent out from the Doncaster schools there are many who have practised trades and occupations of various kinds with success; such as shoemakers, gardeners, bookbinders, labourers, printers, joiners, and tailors. We urge it on four grounds,—health of body, vigour of mind, profit to the Institution, and pleasure to the pupil. The deaf-mute has few means of actual amusement. Monotony pervades most of his daily tasks. Industrial work, if well managed, will afford him both entertainment and instruction.

In conclusion, we have but to remark that much yet remains to be accomplished for the deaf and dumb in Great Britain; not so much in the extent to which their education is to be carried, as in the means of instruction actually placed within their reach. Of the few schools which now exist, many need enlargement, increase of funds, and more perfect operation. New schools are greatly needed in several parts of the country. It is supposed that upwards of 17,000 deaf-mutes are now to be found in Great Britain and Ireland; a large proportion of whom are still uneducated. Our present schools will accommodate at most but 1400, not much more than one-twelfth part of a class of unfortunate beings whose need of education is most urgent, and whose claims upon our pity are strong and just. That this necessity may be relieved, and the claims allowed and satisfied, there must be not only larger contributions on the part of the public, but fuller co-operation among the founders and managers of existing schools. Great and broad principles of method must be laid down, fairly and heartily adhered to by all, and so by common experience and judgment moulded and expanded into a scheme as catholic in its nature as its success.

For "The Friend."

## The Madeira Exiles.

It will be recollected, that several years since a large number of persons arrived in this country, who had been banished from their native Island of Madeira by the Roman Catholic authorities, on account of their refusing to conform to some of the superstitious practices of the Romish church. The firm adherence of these poor people to their religious principles, under persecution and severe trial, occasioned much sympathy to be felt for them at the time, and it is truly gratifying to learn that they have at last found comfortable homes, and are generally prosperous in their circumstances. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Springfield, Ill., gives the following account:

"In a short ramble on the outskirts of this city last evening, I was struck with the large number of small, neat and comfortably appearing cottage-houses, in several clusters. They were the dwellings of the Portuguese emigrants. You will recollect that, five years since, some three hundred and fifty Portuguese emigrants—originally from Madeira, later from Trinidad—reached this city, under the care of the Presbyterian Mission Society of New York.

"Many of them had been rich, and were exiles from Madeira on account of their religious (Protestant) opinions. They had been reduced to poverty—were compelled to emigrate to the British Island of Trinidad—there, in suffering, applied to their Christian friends in New York—were brought thither, and afterwards sent to this city. A great portion of them remained here, some went to Jacksonville and others to Waverly. They were without means, and were sustained for some time by the kindly assistance of our citizens, until they had, to some extent, learned our habits, and were enabled to support themselves by their industry; and they never refused honorable and laborious employments.

"These Portuguese are essentially a different race from Germans, Irish, Scotch or Americans. They are very industrious, very prudent, making a five cent piece go as far as possible in the procurement of the necessaries of life. We never see them at the police court. Crime is not charged upon them. They are unobtrusive in their manners, strict in their attendance at church, where they appear dressed with scrupulous neatness. They are willing and desirous at all times to labour, but at the largest prices they can obtain. The result of all is, that, in their unpretending condition, they are a highly prosperous people.

"Most of those with families now own lots and houses. They have built, also, a very respectable church. They occasionally make remittances to their distressed friends yet remaining upon the Island of Madeira. Indeed, they are a prosperous people, and show what can be done here by a virtuous class of labourers, who are willing to labour, indulge in no idleness, are prudent, and use all the savings that they can possibly make to secure them the comforts of 'homesteads.'

"The Portuguese yet remain a distinct people. The older ones, unable to speak our language, will keep up this distinction while they live. Gradually, and at a distant day, they will be mixed among us—absorbed in our population."

Flacourt, in his history of Madagascar, gives the following sublime prayer of one of the people we call savages:—"O, Eternal have mercy upon me, because I am passing away. O, Infinite, because I am weak. O, Sovereign of life, because I am in darkness. Oh, All Bounteous, because I am poor. O, All Sufficient, because I am nothing."

## The Victories of Love.

Love is represented as the fulfilling of the law—a creature's perfection. All other graces, all divine dispensations contribute to this, and are lost in it as in a heaven. It expels the dross of our nature; it overcomes sorrow; it is the full joy of our Lord.

Let us contemplate its capacities and resources as applied to the experience of life. Property and business may fail, and still the eye of hope may fix itself on other objects, and confidence may strengthen itself in other schemes; but when death enters into our family, and loved ones are missing from our sight, though God may have made their bed in sickness, and established their hope in death, nothing can relieve us but trust and love. Philosophy and pleasure do but intrude upon and aggravate our grief. But love, the light of God, may chase away the gloom of this hour, and start up in the soul trusts, which give the victory over ourselves. The harp of the spirit, though its cords be torn, never yields such sweet notes, such swelling harmony, as when the world can draw no music from it.

How often do we see strokes fall on the heart, which it would be but mockery for man to attempt to relieve, and which yet served to unlock the treasures of that heart, and reveal a sweetness to it which it had not known before. See that mother. She loves and mourns as none but a mother can. Behold the greatness and the sweetness of her grief! Her child is dead, and she says, "It is well with me, and it is well with my child. It is well because God has taken him; he has said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven,'—that he doth not willingly afflict; and I know it must be well." Can there be any greatness greater than this? Did ever any prince at the head of invincible armies win a victory like it? Her heart is in heaviness and her home is desolated; but she has been to her heavenly Father, and unbosomed her griefs before him. There is peace on her saddened countenance, peace in her gentle words; the peace of God has come down, and is filling her trusting soul. How sweet and soft is her sorrow, and how it softens and awes without agitating others!

It is related that on a small, and rocky, and almost inaccessible island, is the residence of a poor widow. The passage of the place is exceedingly dangerous to vessels, and her cottage is called the "Light-house," from the fact that she uniformly keeps a lamp burning in her little window at night. Early and late she may be seen trimming her lamp with oil, lest some misguided bark may perish through her neglect. For this she asks no reward. But her kindness stops not here. When any vessel is wrecked, she rests not till the chilled mariners come ashore to share her little board, and be warmed by her glowing fire. This poor woman in her younger, perhaps not happier days, though happy they must have been, for sorrow cannot lodge in such a heart, witnessed her husband struggling with the waves and swallowed up by the remorseless billows—

"In sight of home and friends who thronged to save."

This directed her benevolence towards those who brave the dangers of the deep; this prompted her present devoted and solitary life, in which her only, her sufficient enjoyment is in doing good. Sweet and blessed fruit of bereavement! What beauty is here! a loveliness I would little speak of, but more revere! a flower crushed indeed, yet sending forth its fragrance to all around! Truly, as the sun seems greatest in its lowest estate, so did sorrow enlarge her heart, and make her appear the more noble the lower it brought her

down. We cannot think she was unhappy, though there was a remembered grief in her heart. A grieved heart may be a richly stored one. Where charity abounds misery cannot.

"Such are the tender woes of love,  
Fost'ring the heart they bend."

The sorrow that deepens not love, and runs not off with it, must ever flood the spirit and bear it down. Our best and sweetest life, that which we live in the good of others, is richly stocked with charities. The life which we live in ourselves, that which depends on our stores, is master only of chaff and smoke, when they are taken away, and destitute of that last relieving accommodation, a resigned spirit. The young man whom Jesus told to sell all his goods, and give to the poor, and he should have treasure in heaven, should be truly enriched—"was sad at that saying." He understood not the riches of love, which never feels itself so wealthy as when it has expended all in obedience to the commands it honours; never so well furnished against want and sorrow, as when best assured of the approbation of its object. In that we are creatures, we see how poor we must be, having nothing laid up in the Creator. Selfishness is poverty; it is the most utter destitution of a human being. It can bring nothing to his relief; it adds soreness to his sorrows; it sharpens his pains; it aggravates all the losses he is liable to endure, and when goaded to extremes, often turns destroyer and strikes its last blows on himself. It gives us nothing to rest in or fly to in trouble; it turns our affections on ourselves, self on self, as the sap of a tree descending out of season from its heavenward branches, and making not only its life useless, but its growth downward.

If there is any thing about us which good hearts will reverence, it is our grief on the loss of those we love. It is a condition in which we seem to be smitten by a Divine hand, and thus made sacred. It is a grief, too, which greatly enriches the heart, when rightly borne. There may be no rebellion of the will, the sweetest sentiments towards God and our fellow-beings may be deepened, and still the desolation caused in the treasured sympathies and hopes of the heart gives a new colour to the entire scene of life. The dear affections which grow out of the consanguinities and connections of life, next to those we owe to God, are the most sacred of our being; and if the hopes and revelations of a future state did not come to our aid, our grief would be immoderate and inconsolable, when these relations are broken by death.

But we are not left to sorrow in darkness. Death is as the foreshadowing in life. We die that we may die no more. So short too is our life here, a mortal life at best, and so endless is the life on which we enter at death, an immortal life, that the consideration may well moderate our sorrow at parting. All who live must be separated by the great appointment, and if the change is their gain, we poorly commend our love to them, more poorly our love to Christ, who came to redeem them and us, for the end of taking us to his rest, if we refuse to be comforted. Yes, it is selfish to dwell on our griefs, as though some strange thing had happened to us, as though they were too important to be relieved, or it were a virtue to sink under them. I would revere all grief of this kind; yet I would say there is such a thing as a will of cherishing it, which makes it rather killing than improving in its effect. This may be done under a conceit of duty or gratitude to the dead. It may be done as a sacrifice to what we deem is expected of us, or as a thing be-

coming in the eyes of others. But that bereavement seems rather sanctified which saddens not the heart over-much, and softens without withering it; which refuses no comfort or improvement we can profitably receive, and imposes no restraints on the rising hopes of the heart; which, in short, gives way and is lost in an overgrowth of kind and grateful affections.—*Herman Hooker.*

From "The Leisure Hour."

### GALVANOPLASTY

(Concluded from page 19.)

Let us enter the workshop of M. Coblentz, in the Rue Charlot in Paris. It is a miserable-looking den, in which a series of dirty buckets, filled with a metallic fluid, subjected to the action of Voltaic piles, work silently at their artistic labour, whose elements are borrowed from the science of electricity. The labour consists in filling the buckets with fluid, and in keeping together the plates of copper and zinc which constitute the active part of the process. You turn your eyes from the operations of these unconscious artisans, and in a neighbouring hall, filled with thousands of the objects produced, you will find much to excite your admiration. There are bronzes of astonishing lightness, and in beautiful relief. There are the great state seals for the reign of Napoleon III., reproduced in silver, with all that fineness of artistic engraving which renders the medals and the coins of the present day almost impossible to be counterfeited. There are ornaments carved in alto-relievo with a grace and beauty which would have seemed fabulous to those who lived before 1850. One has only to bring to M. Coblentz a model in wax, plaster, earthen-ware, armorial bearings, the impress of a seal, or any other object, natural or artificial, and he will return you an exquisite metallic fac-simile. By this same process, flowers, fruits, even anatomical specimens, and objects of natural history, have been (if I may coin a verb) *fac-similized* in metal. At the war-office there has lately been established a workshop for the galvanoplastic reproduction of the copper-plates of the map of France, in order both to reduce the price, and to render additions and corrections possible; for if a defective portion in a galvanoplastic plate be removed, it can easily be produced anew in the metallic bath.

Galvanoplasty is to sculpture and engraving what photography is to painting. To equal photographic proof with the hand would require years of industry, and a consummate knowledge of art. In the same way, to reproduce, otherwise than by galvanoplasty, a statuette or a bas-relief, with the precision and fidelity of the electric agent, would require more than the talent of a first-rate artist.

Let us now turn to the galvanoplasty of nature. This entire globe, with its magnetized atmosphere, its solid continents, its internal nucleus in a state of igneous fusion, and the electrical reactions which are its consequences, is, in fact, a regular electrical machine or pile, having its currents directed from east to west, as indicated by its action on the needle of the mariner's compass, which it directs north and south. These currents circulate incessantly beneath the soil, and traverse all the materials of which the crust of the earth is composed, opening for themselves a path whose direction, and especially the quantity of the fluid, depend on the state and composition of the soil. These electric currents, however weak they may be, draw off at length the metallic portions of the soil, and bear them along as far as the first obstacle they meet, or diminution of strength which they experience. Then they leave them, and there is formed a deposit or vein of metal. This princi-

pally takes place in the great fissures or crevices of the soil, filled by heaped-up fragments which has fallen from above, or by lava which has bubbled up from the interior nucleus. These are the veins which the miner explores by means of subterranean galleries, cut through that portion of the soil which has been impregnated with metallic substances, either in their pure and native state, as gold and mercury, or in an oxydized or earthy condition, as iron, copper, zinc, etc.

A beautiful experiment, first tried, I believe, by Mr. Cross, shows this process clearly. You place on a platform a large mass of moist potter's clay, blended with any species of metallic particles of extreme minuteness, and under the earthy form of a metallic oxide. You divide the mass of clay in two, by means of some cutting instrument, such as the blade of a large knife or of a sabre: you then bring together, until they touch, the two portions momentarily separated. Then, by sending an electrical current through the whole mass, there becomes formed in the cleft a metallic deposit, a vein in miniature, revealing to us the secret of nature's treasures laid up in the vast fissures of the primitive and secondary strata.

M. Becquerel has tried with electricity the argentiferous soils of France and of other countries, and the question of the electrical extraction of the precious metals by a voltaic current, which bears it along, is completely solved in a scientific point of view. It remains to be considered under an economical aspect. I remember perfectly to have seen enormous ingots, formed of silver, drawn thus from metalliferous soils. This silver was of extreme purity. Nature has then her interior galvanoplasty, as she has, according to an ancient crystallographer, her subterranean geometry: "*Natura geometriam exercet in visceribus terra.*"

It is not easy to conceive how so impalpable an agent as the electrical current can carry along with it metallic particles, in order to abandon them whenever any obstacle impedes their progress. It is thus that a torrent rolls stones and sand along its channel, in order to deposit them in the plain. In physical experiments may be remarked numerous instances of matter transported by the electric current. Thus, take two vessels half filled with water, and establish a communication between them by a simple wetted electrical wire; one of the vessels will empty its contents into the other by a mysterious process. The saltiness of water even can thus be sent from one vase into another; and you can even cause to pass innocuously through a substance a body which, if not conducted by electricity, would act violently upon it. All the admirable mechanism of nutrition, secretion, digestion in living beings, is founded on electrical movements; and this is so certain, that in animals whose nerves communicating with the stomach have been severed, digestion has been re-established by replacing the missing portions of nerve by a metallic plate or wire, which restores the electrical communication. It has been frequently remarked that the power of the great Creator is most vividly displayed in the smallest objects of nature. For those who know how to observe, what can be a more striking evidence of the might of a Divine directing hand than these grand silent operations, fulfilling their end without effort, without resistance, without shock—producing, developing, nourishing, and preserving the living being? while when man wishes to command the elements by opposing them one against the other, fire, water, wind, steam, hammers and levers—a host of natural and of artificial powers—hiss, growl and roar with a thousand inharmonious voices, ever ready to

escape from the empire and the sway of mere human intelligence.

If you plant in the ground, at a certain distance apart, two large metallic plates united by a long metallic wire stretched in the air, this wire is passed through by an almost continuous current. As the currents of the terrestrial globe go from east to west, we might expect that the metallic deposits of nature would principally occur along the chains of mountains or the fissures in the soil running from north to south, and which would naturally impede the passage of the electric currents moving from east to west. Such is in effect the auriferous chain of the Ural, which separates Europe from Asia. It appears very probable that the same holds good with the mountains of California and Australia; but sufficient observations have not yet been made to establish its certainty.

In the galvanoplasty of nature, we ask whence come these metals—that native gold which the earth contains in considerable masses. *Nuggets* have been found worth more than four thousand pounds. Physically speaking, nothing is produced, and nothing is destroyed. All the great forces of nature, mechanical, physical, chemical, vegetable, and animal, which pervade the entire globe, can neither produce nor annihilate a single particle of matter; but these forces can move, unite, and condense the metallic particles disseminated through the soil, and *galvanoplastize* them into a piece of pure gold, or *nugget*.

M. Sage, professor of chemistry at the French mint, has discovered the existence of gold in the soil surrounding Paris. Trees, shrubs, and especially the vine, take up from the soil nutritive juices which become incorporated with their stems and bark. In burning vine branches, all the carbonic particles disappear, and nothing remains but a trifling residuum of ashes. By collecting a sufficient quantity of these ashes, and subjecting them to chemical processes, a small quantity of gold appears. By this process, M. Sage collected sufficient to coin four or five twenty franc pieces. We may remark that, in an utilitarian point of view, this beautiful experiment was by no means successful. The price of fabrication, including everything, amounted to upwards of one hundred francs for each piece. Thus, the expense was five times as great as the value. This recalls a saying current in Spanish America; "The first man who discovers a silver mine loses his fortune; if it be a gold mine, he dies in the poor-house."

Galvanoplasty, born as it were yesterday, amongst the electric sciences, every day augments its theoretical and practical domain. The science considered complete to-day, ceases to be so to-morrow. What would the artists who lived before 1840 have said, if they had been shown a bronze statue obtained without fusion and marked with incredible fineness of detail?

In the above explanation of some of the effects of electricity, we have not even mentioned the aurora borealis and the electric currents of the sun and moon, which have a sensible effect on the magnetic needle. Other phenomena of electricity have also been observed in the planets. Thus our picture is very incomplete, and yet, two centuries ago, the name even of this vast science had no existence! Why is the domain of electricity so vast? Because, through its mechanical, physical, chemical and physiological properties, the electrical agent reigns in reality over all nature.

*To Drive away Rats.*—A few drops of creosote on brown paper, put in the holes of rats, will drive them away.

Selected.

I love (and I have cause to love) the Earth;  
She is my Maker's creature; therefore good;  
She is my mother, for she gave me birth:  
She is my tender nurse; she gives me food;  
But what's a creature, Lord, compared with Thee,  
Or what's my mother or my nurse to me?

I love the Air; her dainty sweets refresh  
My drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;  
Her shrill-mouthed choir sustain me with their flesh,  
And with their Polyphonian notes delight me;  
But what's the air, or the sweets that she  
Can bless my soul withal, compared with Thee?

I love the Sea; she is my fellow-creature,  
My careful purveyor; she provides me store:  
She walls me round; she makes my diet greater;  
She wafts my treasures from a foreign shore:  
But, Lord of oceans when compared with Thee,  
What is the ocean or her wealth to me?

To Heaven's high city I direct my journey,  
Whose spangled suburbs entertain mine eye;  
Mine eye, by contemplations great attorney,  
Transcends the crystal pavement of the sky:  
But, what is Heaven, Great God, compared with Thee?  
Without Thy presence, heaven's no heaven to me.

The highest honors that the world can boast,  
Are subjects far too low for my desire;  
The highest beams of glory are, at most,  
But dying sparkles of thy living fire:  
The brightest flames that earth can kindle, be  
But nightly glow-worms if compared with Thee.

Without Thy presence, wealth is bags of cares;  
Wisdom but folly; joy disquiet—sadness;  
Friendship is treason, and delights are snares;  
Pleasures but pain, and mirth but pleasing madness;  
Without Thee, Lord, things be not what they be,  
Nor have they being when compared with Thee.

In having all things, and not Thee, what have I?  
Not having Thee, what have my labours got?  
Let me enjoy but Thee, what farther crave I?  
And having Thee alone, what have I not?  
I wish not sea nor land; nor would I be  
Possessed of heaven—heaven unpossessed of Thee.

## THE STORMY PETREL.

This is the bird that sweeps o'er the sea—  
Fearless and rapid and strong is he;  
He never forsakes the billowy roar,  
To dwell in calm on the tranquil shore,  
Save when his mate from the tempest's shocks  
Protects her young in the splinter'd rocks.

Birds of the sea, they rejoice in storms;  
On the top of the wave you may see their forms  
They run and dive, and they whirl and fly,  
When the glittering foam-spray breaks on high;  
And against the force of the strongest gale,  
Like phantom ships they soar and sail.

All over the ocean, far from land,  
When the storm-king rises dark and grand,  
The mariner sees the petrel meet  
The fathomless waves with steady feet,  
And a tireless wing and a dauntless breast,  
Without a home or a hope of rest.

So, mid the contest and toil of life,  
My soul! when the billows of rage and strife  
Are tossing high, and the heavenly blue  
Is shrouded by vapours of sombre hue—  
Like the petrel wheeling o'er foam and spray,  
Onward and upward pursue thy way.

Park Benjamin.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

Of Ministers and Elders, and other concerned members  
of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia.

(Continued from page 21.)

DAVID JONES.

One of the first Friends appointed to the station of elder in Haverford Monthly Meeting, was David Jones. We know little of his history, except as it may be read in the appointments which he received in religious Society. These indicate

him to have been exemplary in life, and judicious in judgment. His memorial says, "he conducted faithfully, and was approved of; in good esteem and beloved by Friends in general to his dying day, which was the 27th of the Sixth month, 1725, and was buried at Friends' burying ground, at Merion."

THOMAS LIGHTFOOT.

Thomas Lightfoot was born in or about the year 1644. There were at least two families of the name of Lightfoot convinced of the Truth promulgated by George Fox, very early after he was sent forth to preach the spirituality of the gospel of Christ Jesus, in primitive purity and power. John Lightfoot, of Skipwith in Yorkshire, and Thomas Lightfoot, of Cambridgeshire, were the heads of these two families, and both of them were called to suffer persecution. Thomas Lightfoot, of Cambridgeshire, received a gift in the ministry, travelled with George Whitehead in the Ninth month, 1654, and in 1655 suffered imprisonment for denying the Scripture to be rightly called "the Word of God." This title, he believed properly belonged to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to him only. For declaring this sound scripture doctrine, some of the high professors at Cambridge, whom he had rebuked for hypocrisy, not only had him put into bonds, but used endeavours to have him tried for blasphemy to the hazard of his life. But, in the language of Besse, "God preserved him."

Thomas Lightfoot, the subject of this memoir, removed to Ireland, where we find him, and his wife, Mary, living at Benown, near Moate, Leinster Province, in 1680. We have little trace of Thomas Lightfoot until the Eleventh mo., 1712, when we find him in company with Jacob Fuller, visiting Benjamin Holme and Benjamin Parvin, who were imprisoned at Longford, in Longford county, Ireland. He was then an aged and experienced minister of the gospel.

Benjamin Holme had been committed to prison by Benjamin Span, a justice of the peace, and priest of Longford, because he came with an intent of holding a meeting at that place, and because the priest could not answer his arguments in favour of toleration. The priest, in his case, acted as constable, assisting the gaoler, who, being accidentally at hand, he ordered to take Benjamin Holme into custody. Benjamin Parvin, Jacob Fuller, and Thomas Lightfoot, after their friend was imprisoned, walked towards the inn, where they had put up their horses, and the priest throwing himself in their way, addressed them in very abusive language, bidding them get out of the town, and calling them "runagate dogs." He continued repeating these epithets until Benjamin Parvin told him he gave his tongue too much liberty in calling them dogs; they were not dogs, but men. And again he told him they were not dogs, but men and Christians. "Show your baptism," then said the priest. "I hope," rejoined Benjamin, "we shall show a Christian spirit in the town of Longford, and I desire all this company to observe that thou art baptized with a foul spirit; for 'tis a foul spirit that calls men and Christians, dogs." The priest at this called for the constable; but he, not being within hearing, he himself seized Benjamin Parvin, and, taking the unresisting Friend to the gaoler, bade him "put him to the other rogue in the dungeon." The prisoner's account says, "We sat together in great peace and sweetness for about six hours, and then the gaoler took us into a room above stairs, where several friendly people came to see us." The priest, knowing that his actions that day had been not only contrary to justice but to law, sent a dis-

charge for them, if they would only promise not to come again, nor hold any meeting in or near Longford. They declined liberty on such terms, saying, "No true minister of Christ was his own Master, but must answer the requirements of him that had called him to his work and service." Being locked up in their room for the night, they lay on the hard boards, having no bed. The next day a friendly merchant sent them a bed. As they had been committed without a mittimus, Benjamin Parvin told the gaoler they could not legally be detained more than twenty-four hours. The gaoler at this went to the justice, who drew out a mittimus. The prisoners, on obtaining a sight of it, found it charged them with coming "in contempt of the Queen's authority, by force and arms, and in a hostile manner, to the terrifying of the Queen's peaceable subjects, to hold a Quaker's meeting in the borough of Longford." The prisoners, after reading it, told the gaoler it was false. They had brought no arms, but what they had there in prison, and moreover told him that it was not they but the priest, who had contemned the Queen's authority. That when they had plead the Queen's toleration, he had, in the open street, before a crowd of people, denied that either man or woman in England or Ireland could grant a toleration for liberty of conscience. They added, they hoped, if they came before an indifferent judge, it would be found to be the priest, who did condemn the Queen's authority. "But," said the gaoler, "Sure, you will not tell that before the judge." "Yes," they replied, "and hope to prove it by many witnesses that were by when he said it many times over." The gaoler immediately went to the priest-justice, and told him what the prisoners had said. "I wish I had never seen them," was the priest's answer.

Thomas Lightfoot and Jacob Fuller, that evening after visiting the prisoners, called on the priest, who was much subdued, and treated them civilly. He, however, spoke abusively of the two Friends he had treated so wrongfully, yet he soon sent an order for their release. In a few months afterwards, early in the year 1713. Thomas Lightfoot and Benjamin Holme went over into England, on their way to London Yearly Meeting. We find no trace of Thomas Lightfoot after this until Ninth mo. 10th, 1715, when we find him attending the Half-year's Meeting at Dublin, and signing an address to the Duke of Grafton and Earl Galway, Lord Justices and Chief Governors of Ireland.

His children were now grown up, and some of them married. Michael, in the year 1712, had removed with his wife and children to Pennsylvania, and purchased land in Chester county, in a district which was soon called New Garden, after the meeting they had left in Ireland. They attended Kennett meeting, until the Third month of the following year when Chester Quarterly Meeting allowed them a meeting at New Garden on First and Fifth days, to be held at the house of John Miller. At the Quarterly Meeting, in the Sixth month, the same year, they had liberty to build a meeting-house, "not to exceed a mile from Michael Lightfoot's." At the Quarterly Meeting, in the Twelfth month, a youth's meeting was granted to Friends at New Garden, to be held twice a year. From these indications, it is plain that our Irish Friends, who settled New Garden, were a meeting-loving people. They were also an increasing people.

Thomas Lightfoot, now grown aged, felt drawings in his mind to remove with his unmarried family to America. In the year 1716, he left his old residence at Benown, and took passage for Philadelphia. He reached the Delaware in time

to attend the Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, held that year at Burlington. On First-day, the 16th of the Seventh month, he, with his old Friend, Benjamin Holme, attended at the "new meeting-house" there. Of this meeting, and their services therein, we have this record,—“The tendering power, and bowing presence of the Lord was over the meeting, and living testimonies were borne to the comfort and satisfaction of the faithful, which we hope will not be forgotten.” Of the Yearly Meeting, Benjamin Holme writes, “There was a great appearance of Friends; the meeting held part of five days, in which that Divine power, which is the crown and glory of our meetings, was largely manifested.”

(To be continued.)

Epistle of George Fox.

My dear Friends in the Lord Jesus Christ:—All you that are gathered in His holy name know, that your meetings for worship, your Quarterly and other meetings, are set up by the power and Spirit of the Lord God, and witnessed by his Spirit and power in your hearts; and by the Spirit and power of the Lord God, they are established to you, and in the power and Spirit of the Lord God you are established in them. The Lord God hath with his Spirit sealed to you, that your meetings are of his ordering and gathering, and he hath owned them by honouring you with his blessed presence in them; and you have had great experience of his furnishing you with his wisdom, life, and power, and heavenly riches, from his treasure and fountain, by which many thanks and praises have been returned in your meetings to his holy, glorious name. He hath sealed your meetings by his Spirit to you, and that your gathering together hath been by the Lord, to Christ his Son, and in his name; and not by me. So the Lord hath the glory and praise of them and in them, who hath upheld you and them by the arm of his power, against all opposers and backsliders, and their slanderous books and tongues. For the Lord's power and seed doth reign over them all, in which he doth preserve his sons and daughters to his glory, by his eternal arm and power, in his work and service, as a willing people in the day of his power, without being weary or fainting, but strong in the Lord, and valiant for his glorious name and precious truth, and his pure religion; that ye may serve the Lord in Christ Jesus, your Rock and Foundation, in your age and generation. Amen.

G. F.

London, the 3d of Eleventh month, 1686-7.

*Apples as an Article of Food.*—Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage, and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics, and antiseptics; and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness, they prevent debility, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh are heir to." The operatives of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor; and the labourers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples, without meat; whereas a potatoe diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, as do the inhabitants of all European nations. The labourers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no

fruit cooked in as many different ways in our country as apples; nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great, and so little appreciated.—*Albany Journal.*

*Winged Tortoise.*—A letter from Paris states that the existence of that curious phenomenon, the winged tortoise, has at length been fully established. Two of these curious creatures have been received from Surinam and are at present in the possession of M. De Caillard. They evidently belong to some hitherto undescribed species of coleoptera, the shell being divided by an apparent or false suture, and the sides presenting projections which resemble feet.

THE FRIEND.

TENTH MONTH 6, 1855.

"Some account of a communication by Caleb Pennock," was received two or three weeks ago; but as the "communication" appeared in our columns on a previous occasion, we have thought it not necessary to republish it.

The minutes of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, recently held at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, have been received, and will be found in our columns. We have been particularly gratified in reading them, indicating as we think they do, that the Son of peace was present with our Friends, clothing their spirit with a solid concern for each other's welfare, and for the encouragement of the members in the subordinate branches, in upholding faithfully in life and conversation, all our christian principles and testimonies. The general prevalence of love and unity referred to in the minutes, is cause of comfort to every true-hearted Friend, who will also fervently desire that it may continue to increase, binding all together in the bond of true peace.

The Yearly Meeting in Ohio has been greatly misrepresented, and their opponents have spoken of the Friends composing it in a disparaging manner, as being an insignificant and divided body, unworthy of respect and regard; but their deliberations and conclusions bear the marks of the direction of Divine wisdom and of freedom from party spirit, manifesting that their main object is the right support of the blessed cause of Truth and righteousness, for which Friends were originally gathered by the Lord, to be a people. We think the manner in which they submitted to the injustice of being deprived of the use of their meeting-house at such times as the Yearly Meeting has usually occupied it, and making changes in the times of holding their meetings rather than come into collision with those who have separated from them, shows the spirit of true Quakerism; and we have unshaken faith, that as they continue to suffer with patience and meekness the trials to which they are now subjected, earnestly seeking for Divine wisdom and strength to walk consistent with our high profession, and to conduct the affairs of the church, in time it will be indisputably evident, which is the rightful claimant to whom the living child belongs.

The Yearly Meeting appears to embrace as members about double the number of the seceders, having six Quarterly Meetings, in two of which—the large Quarters of Stillwater and Pennsville—no separation has taken place, though a committee of the meeting of which J. Binns is clerk, strove hard to effect it in the Monthly Meetings of the latter. We are informed that the number which has gone with the Separatists in Salem Quarter, is

quite small, while in Springfield Quarter the larger body has joined with them; but the number of Friends in the latter meeting, who maintain their allegiance to the Yearly Meeting, is greater than that of the seceders in Salem; so that taking the two Quarterly Meetings together, we suppose, from the statement we have received, that Friends and the seceders are about equal in numbers. In Short Creek Quarter, we understand, about one half have left Friends, and in Red Stone rather more than one half remain with them.

Another evidence of the comparative numbers of the two bodies, is furnished by the number of children of a suitable age to go to school, reported to each. To the meeting of the Separatists there were 649 children reported, while to the regular Yearly Meeting there are 1283 reported, which number, they say, does not embrace any of the children of those who have left them: whether the 649 includes any of the children of those who have not gone with the Separatists, we have no means of knowing. The number reported to Ohio Yearly Meeting, is but about one hundred less than was reported from the subordinate meeting to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, last year.

The number of schools under the care of Friends, is perhaps as great as the scattered condition of the Society there will at present admit; but we should be glad could they make provision for placing all their children in schools, taught by consistent members. The guarded, religious education of the children of Friends at home, as well as at school, is always a subject of deep interest; but, when as now efforts are making by the diffusion of books and papers, containing representations calculated to mislead, and while captivating the young and inexperienced to vitiate their religious belief, Friends have need to set a double watch around their tender offspring to defend them from the injurious consequences of these efforts to disseminate error. They should be careful to discountenance the perusal of all those pernicious publications, and living under daily watchfulness in the Divine fear, conscientiously striving to act up to their profession on all occasions, their example and religious exercise will have a preserving influence on their children.

The day calls for renewed vigilance in the performance of our religious duties, a constant recurrence in practice to the great doctrine of our profession, the immediate guidance and help of the Holy Spirit, in order that we may walk worthy of our high calling, and that the precious cause of Truth may not be permitted to fall from our hands; and we fully unite in the desire, that the afflictions the Society is now enduring, may bring the members nearer to the adorable Head of the Church, and unite in love all those who are sincerely engaged to uphold the doctrines of the gospel as set forth by George Fox, Robert Barclay, and others of our early Friends, in whatever circumstances they may be placed.

MINUTES.

*At Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Mount Pleasant on the 3d, and by adjournments there to the 6th of the Ninth month inclusive, 1855.*

Reports were received from all the Quarterly Meetings, by which it appears that the following Friends have been appointed their Representatives to this Meeting: viz. † \* \* \* \*

They were all present and answered to the call of their names except one, his absence being on account of indisposition.

The following Friends are appointed to examine

† We have omitted the names on committees, &c.—*Ed. Friend.*

the treasurer's account, report the state thereof to a future sitting, what sum may be needful to raise, the present year, and the name of a Friend to be appointed Treasurer, viz. : \* \* \*

The Representatives from the Quarterly Meetings are desired to confer together, and if way opens, propose the name of a Friend to serve the Meeting as Clerk, and one to assist him, the present year; and also the names of two Friends to serve as Messengers to the Women's Meeting.

Then adjourned to the 10th hour to-morrow morning.

*Third-day Morning, 10 o'clock.*—The Meeting assembled in the meeting-house yard, finding the house occupied by those who seceded from this meeting last year.

Nathan Hall, on behalf of the Representatives, reported that having conferred together, they had agreed to propose that Benjamin Hoyle serve the Meeting as Clerk the present year, and Robert H. Smith, as Assistant, which was satisfactory to the Meeting, and they were appointed to those stations.

Nathan P. Hall and Samuel Hollingsworth, were proposed to serve as Messengers to the Women's Meeting, which being approved, they were appointed to the service.

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At the hour adjourned to, the Meeting again convened.

An Epistle from the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia was read, to our edification and comfort.

\* \* \* \* \* were appointed to prepare essays of Epistles, as way opens, to other Yearly Meetings, and produce them to a future sitting.

The consideration of the State of Society was now taken up, by reading the Queries, and the answers thereto from the Quarterly Meetings. Suitable counsel was administered, and Friends were encouraged to greater faithfulness in their respective allotments in the church and in their own families. Parents were impressively reminded of the obligations resting on them in the right training of their beloved offspring, in life and conversation, consistent with our Christian profession. And it is the fervent concern of this Meeting, that those placed in the very responsible stations above alluded to, may be diligent and constant in the daily collecting of their families for the reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, with their minds reverently turned unto the Lord. In these opportunities, brief as they might be, we believe the aspirations of parents would often be unto Him that His gracious promise might be realized. "I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring."

It has been refreshing and comforting to be informed by the several Quarterly Meetings, that love so generally prevails among our members, as becomes our Christian profession.

We desire to feel thankful for this evidence of the continued regard of the Head of the Church, and to encourage our dear friends to cherish this feeling towards their brethren and sisters. We entertain the hope that the trials which have been permitted to come upon us, will, as they are patiently endured, prove the means of uniting the members of the militant Church more closely to her glorified Head, and be numbered among the "all things that work together for good."

\* \* \* \* \*

Esther Richards, an elder and member of Elk-Run Particular, and Middleton Monthly Meeting, departed this life on the 22d of the Fifth month last, in the 89th year of her age.

Ruth Grave, a Minister and member of Westland Monthly and Particular meeting, departed this life the 24th of the Fourth month last, aged 89 years.

The following Friends were appointed to confer with a committee of women Friends, in taking into consideration the propriety of making a more convenient arrangement in the times of holding our Quarterly Meetings; and also, on account of the interruptions experienced in our meeting together the present year, occasioned by the occupancy of the house by those who seceded last year, they are desired to consider whether a more suitable time can be proposed for the assembling of this meeting in future; and report to another sitting; viz. : \* \* \* \* \*

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow.

*Fourth-day Afternoon*—Met agreeably to adjournment.

The Clerk of this Meeting informed that a few lines had been received by him from Joseph Thorp, the Clerk of London Yearly Meeting, making reference to an accompanying document of that Meeting, but which was neither under cover of the envelope, nor accompanying it; should it come to hand, it is to be given in charge of the Meeting for Sufferings.

He also informed that the Epistle addressed to New York Yearly Meeting last year, had been returned.

Two communications were received, purporting to be from Baltimore Yearly Meeting—one signed by Richard H. Thomas, declining further correspondence with this Meeting. The other from those Friends who remained after the separation, accompanied by a minute, inviting this Meeting, if way should open for it, to appoint a committee to sit with them, and advise them in their stripped condition. And although this Meeting feels much sympathy with them in their tried situation, yet no way opens now to take further action in the case.

In thus reading both these communications, and making the members of this Meeting acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, it may be observed, that it has been in accordance with the usage of this Meeting since 1829, when, at that time, two communications were received, claiming the character of Baltimore Yearly Meeting. The one now received signed R. H. Thomas, together with a communication of like import from Indiana Yearly Meeting, was directed to be placed with the Meeting for Sufferings.

The minutes of the Meeting for Sufferings were read and its proceedings approved.

The following minute was received from the Meeting for Sufferings—it is referred for consideration to next year.

"Several of the members of this Meeting have for some time past failed to attend it. The Clerk is directed to furnish the Yearly Meeting with the information.

"Ninth month, 1st.

The Committee to settle with the Treasurer made the following report, which was adopted:

"We, the Committee to settle with the Treasurer and make out an apportionment amongst the Quarters, report, we have attended to the service, and find a balance in his hands of \$273,38, and propose to raise \$200 for the use of the Yearly Meeting the present year; and that Nathan P. Hall be continued Treasurer. \* \* \*

The following report was received from the committee appointed yesterday to the service, which being satisfactory to the meeting, it is adopted. The regular sessions of the Meeting for Sufferings are appointed to be held at Mount Pleasant, at 3 o'clock on the day preceding Short-creek Quarterly Meeting in the Fifth month, and at the same hour on the seventh-day preceding the sitting of this Yearly Meeting.

REPORT. "The Joint-Committee of men and

women Friends, appointed to consider the propriety of changing the time of holding the Quarterly Meetings, &c., nearly all met, and are united in proposing that the time of holding the Yearly Meeting be changed, to meet in future on the first First-day in the Tenth month, at Mount Pleasant. The meetings for worship to begin at the tenth hour in the morning, and at three in the afternoon. The Meeting of Ministers and Elders on the day preceding, at the tenth hour. The Meeting for Discipline on Second-day, at the tenth hour.

"That Redstone Quarterly Meeting be held in the Eighth month at Westland, and at Providence in the Second, Fifth, and Eleventh months, on sixth-day preceding the first seventh-day in the month, at the 11th hour; the Meeting of Ministers and Elders at 9 o'clock in the morning of the same day. That Springfield Quarterly Meeting be held on Fourth-day preceding the second Seventh-day in the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh months, at the eleventh hour; the Meeting for Ministers and Elders at 3 o'clock the day preceding. And that Short-creek Quarterly Meeting be held on Fifth-day preceding the third Seventh-day in the Second, Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh months; the Meeting of Ministers and Elders the day preceding—both at the eleventh hour.\*

The Friends appointed to attend the opening of Pennsville Quarterly Meeting, reported that some of their number attended, and that it was held as directed by this meeting.

The Quarterly Meetings all report, that funds have been raised as directed last year for the benefit of Indian civilization; but the channel being now closed for applying it, by the late action of Indiana Yearly Meeting, the Friends having charge of it are desired to place it in the hands of Nathan Hall, who shall hold the same, subject to this meeting's direction, until it shall be duly apprised by the Quarterly Meetings of the manner they may wish it disposed of.

The Boarding School Committee made the following report, which was adopted, and the Friend proposed was added to the committee; and the following were released from the committee, viz. \* \* \* \* \*

"From the Minutes of the Acting Committee, we

find that the amount received for board and tuition for session commencing the 2nd of Tenth month, 1854, for an average of about 71 pupils, was . . . . . \$2975 75

Articles sold, . . . . . 163 00

Stock and provisions on hand, . . . . . 185 00

Making, \$3323 75

Provisions and contingent expenses, . . . . \$1952 13

Wages on farm, . . . . 71 64

Wages in house, . . . . 134 39

Washing, . . . . . 196 12

Salaries, . . . . . 964 37 3318 65

Balance in favour of Institution, of . . \$5 10

Amount received for board and tuition for session commencing 2nd of Fourth month, 1855, for an average of about 29 pupils, . . . . \$755 30

Articles sold, . . . . . 116 97

Stock and provisions on hand, . . . . 155 00

Produce of farm, . . . . . 300 00

Making, 1327 27

\* The time for holding the Quarterly Meetings of Salem, Stillwater, and Pennsville, appears to remain as heretofore.—Ed. Friend.

Provisions and contingent expenses, . . .	\$720 50	
Wages on farm, . . .	136 85	
Wages in house, . . .	89 25	
Washing, . . .	70 00	
Salaries, . . .	558 31	\$1574 91
Leaving a deficiency for the session, of		\$247 64
And a deficiency for the year ending 17th of Eighth month, . . .		242 54
For improvements and repairs, including the expenses for digging well and putting in pump, to the amount of one hundred and one dollars and sixty-eight cents, (after deducting voluntary contributions to the amount of ninety-one dollars and fifty cents,) . . .		363 03
		\$605 57
Which it is concluded to defray out of the original fund designed for such purposes.		
From a settlement with the Treasurer, it appears that there are notes in his hands including interest, to the amount of . . .		
Cash on hand, . . .		\$562 95
		35 78
Making, . . .		\$698 73

The interest arising from the fund for the education of Friends' children in limited circumstances, amounts to . . . \$47 31

Meetings for worship have been regularly held in the Institution to a good degree of satisfaction.

The committee taking into consideration the change made last year, by the addition of two weeks to the vacation at the close of the summer session, are united in proposing to the Yearly Meeting, that the winter session in future shall commence after an interval of four weeks from the close of the summer session, and consist of 26 weeks, agreeably to the former arrangement.

The committee unite in proposing to the Yearly Meeting the appointment of Robert H. Smith as a member of the committee."

Nathan Hall and Robert H. Smith are appointed to have 300 copies of the minutes of this meeting printed for the use of subordinate meetings, and divide them among the Quarters, and defray the expense by a draft on the Treasurer.

It is concluded that this meeting shall assemble in Short-creek meeting-house at the tenth hour to-morrow, in the capacity of a meeting for divine worship.

Then adjourned to 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

*Fifth of the week and sixth of the month.* At the time adjourned to, the meeting again assembled.

The committee appointed last year to visit and assist subordinate meetings, made the following report. It is continued to the service another year, and desired to extend their visit to our subordinate meetings generally, in order to encourage them as ability may be given, in the support of our religious testimonies, and in the wholesome exercise of our Christian discipline. And such adjournments of those meetings as may be deemed needful by the committee to suit their convenience, is recommended to be made. And John Patton, Elisha Hollingsworth, Ellwood Dean and William Foulke, are added to the committee.

"We, the committee appointed to visit and assist subordinate meetings, Report, that most of our number attended four of the Quarterly Meetings, being those within the limits of which separation occurred; and a part of our number attended nearly all the Monthly Meetings constituting them. The following meetings have been discontinued on account of it, to wit:

Monthly Meetings.

MARLBOROUGH AND REDSTONE.

<i>Preparative Meetings.</i>	<i>Meetings for Worship.</i>
MOUNT PLEASANT,	CROSS CREEK,
CROSS CREEK,	MOUNT PLEASANT,
WEST GROVE,	WEST GROVE,
FREE PORT,	LEXINGTON,
MARLBOROUGH,	AUGUSTA,
AUGUSTA,	SALINVILLE.
LEXINGTON,	

Within the limits of two of the Quarterly Meetings and eight of the Monthly Meetings, no separation has taken place."

By reports received from the Quarterly Meetings, it appears that there have been thirty-two schools conducted under the care of Friends.

There are 1283 children of suitable age to go to school.

512 have been attending Friends' schools. 476 have been attending District schools. 200 have been attending other schools, and receiving education at home.

85 not receiving education the past year. The above account does not include those who have seceded from this meeting. One of the Quarterly Meetings does not distinctly describe the character of the schools attended.

Our Quarterly and Monthly Meetings are again affectionately desired not to relax in their concern and labours in promoting the guarded education of the youth of our Society, as heretofore advised by this meeting; and make report next year.

Taking into consideration that John Street and Jacob Holloway, two of the trustees appointed to hold, for the use of this meeting, the title and deeds for the Yearly Meeting house, and premises and lots of ground appertaining; and also for the Boarding-school house and lands and other appurtenances, purchased for its use, being removed by death—this meeting now instructs and directs Benjamin Hoyle and Henry Crew, the survivors of them, to make and execute good and sufficient deeds, according to law, to George Gilbert, Nathan Hall, Jehu Fawcett, Asa Garrettson, Robert Ellyson, and John Patton, to hold *in trust* for the use of the religious Society of Friends of this Yearly Meeting; and to be subject to the future direction of this meeting. Joshua Maule, Robert H. Smith, and James W. McGrew, are appointed to see that these directions are complied with. Any further attention that may be needful in carrying out these instructions is intrusted with our Meeting for Sufferings, which is authorised to perform any other act necessary in the premises for the full and complete execution of the trust.

In consequence of the assembling of this meeting next year one month later than heretofore, it may be needful to make some little change in the summer and winter sessions of the Boarding-school next year; the care of arranging it is left with the committee having charge of that concern.

James H. Dean is appointed correspondent for New Garden Monthly Meeting: address Salem, Columbia Co., Ohio.

Robert Ellyson, for Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting: address East Westville, Mahoning Co., O.

Nathan P. Hall, for Short-creek Monthly Meeting: address Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio.

Amos Cope, for Providence Monthly Meeting, in place of Jesse Coultron, released: address Redstone, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania.

Essays of Epistles were produced to Dublin and Philadelphia Yearly Meetings, which were approved, directed to be signed by the clerk, and placed with the correspondents for forwarding.

Having finished the business that has been before us the present year in love and brotherly condescension, and under the solemnizing influence

of the Spirit of Truth, now again at the close mercifully spread over us; under feelings of desire for each other's preservation in it, the meeting concludes to meet again, if the Lord permit, at the time agreed on next year.

BENJAMIN HOYLE, Clerk.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

EUROPE.—News from England to the 15th ult.—There was great rejoicing throughout Great Britain and France, on account of the destruction of the south part of Sebastopol, leading to the expectation that the Russians would be soon compelled to abandon totally this famous strong hold which they have defended with such remarkable courage and obstinacy for the past year. From the despatches of the allied commanders, it appears that on the 8th of Ninth month, being about twelve months since the landing in the Crimea, and three hundred and sixteen days since the opening of the siege batteries, a final and victorious assault was made on the Malakoff. The assault was preceded by a terrific bombardment of three days' continuance, and a despatch from Gortschakoff saying, "Our works suffer," prepared the public for the result. On the 8th, at noon the whole disposable force of the besieging armies moved forward in a four fold attack. The extreme right of the French attack was directed against the little Redan, which they carried, but which they had to abandon in consequence of the fierce charge made by the Russians. The second and principal assault of the French was against the Malakoff, which, after six repulses, they carried by storm, and decided the fate of the day. A third attack made by the British against the great Redan completely failed, for, although they succeeded in gaining temporary possession of the salient angle of the work, they were speedily driven back. The fourth portion of the assault was made by the French, under De Salles, against the central battery, but also failed. The slaughter was terrific, and is estimated at 2,000 English, 15,000 French, and as many Russians, making the aggregate upwards of thirty thousand men. These numbers are, however, conjectural, the loss actually sustained by the respective armies, not being known. The French were the greatest sufferers, several of their Generals and a host of officers being among the slain. During the night succeeding the assault, the Russians evacuated the entire south side, first blowing up the defences, sinking all the ships, firing the town, and leaving nothing but smouldering ruins. Gortschakoff, in a despatch, dated the night of the 9th, says, "Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern side of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part, but blood stained ruins. On the 9th of September, the passage to the northern part was accomplished, with the loss of 100 men. We left, I regret to say, 500 men grievously wounded on the southern side." The Russians had long since made preparations by mining, for making the destruction as complete as possible, whenever the position became no longer tenable. They had also constructed a bridge across the harbour, to facilitate the transfer of their troops and stores. The bridge was destroyed as soon as the garrison effected its passage. The allies had not yet ventured to occupy the ground abandoned by the Russians. Pelissier says, "The explosion of mines successively, and on different points, makes it our duty to defer an entrance into the place, which presents the spectacle of an immense furnace. Prince Gortschakoff being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded." The defences to which the Russians have retreated, are said to be strong, but not equal to those they have been compelled to abandon. It was uncertain whether they would attempt to hold them longer than was required to enable the Russian forces to effect a safe withdrawal from the Crimea. The utmost efforts of the allied Generals, it was supposed, would be put forth to cut off the anticipated retreat, and effect the capture or destruction of the Russian army. It is reported that instructions have been sent to the allied Generals, in the event of Gortschakoff seeking to capitulate, to demand that Russia shall surrender at discretion all the troops, stores and fortified places, including Odessa. More troops have been ordered to proceed immediately, from France to the Crimea. Pelissier has been created a Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated on account of the victory. A grand national *te Deum* was celebrated at the church of Notre Dame, the Emperor attending in person. Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs General Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pelissier on his brilliant victory. The Times suggests the celebration of a day of national

thanksgiving, on account of the fall of Sebastopol. A despatch from the sea of Azoff states, that the allies were doing immense damage to the Russian vessels and merchandise along the coast. Forty-three fishing establishments, 127 boats, several thousand nets, tar, salt and barrels without number, had been destroyed. Only four fisheries escaped in consequence of the shallowness of the water, preventing the approach of the ships of war. These proceedings seem to be viewed as matter of exultation rather than shame, and the destruction of the business of the poor fishermen in the distant sea of Azoff, affords satisfaction to the citizens of London and Paris. The spirit of war is truly as base and mean, as it is savage and unchristian.

FRANCE.—On the evening of the 7th, an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor, as he was about proceeding to the Italian opera. It was made by firing two pistols into the carriage, in which the Emperor was supposed to be. No one was hurt. The attempt was made by a young man, named Bellemare, a native of Rouen. He is of notoriously bad character, and is said to be partially insane. He was instantly taken into custody. A lamentable accident occurred on the 11th, on the Versailles Railroad, in consequence of a passenger train coming in collision with a luggage train. About 15 persons were killed, and thirty wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The weather has been favourable, and the crop accounts satisfactory. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent., and a further advance to 5 per cent. was expected. The Liverpool cotton market, in consequence of the stringency of the money market, and another advance in the bank rate of discount, had been rather inactive, and prices were barely maintained. The sales of the week reached 46,000 bales, of which speculators took about 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally were dull, but prices had undergone no material change. Wheat was quoted 1d. higher. Consols closed at 90 5-16 a 90½.

MEXICO.—Dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th ult. General Carrera had abdicated, and a Council had been appointed, in which the garrison was represented. Generals Alvarez and Comonfort were shortly expected to reach Mexico. A state of anarchy was feared.

UNITED STATES.—*The Indians.*—On the 3d of last month, the U. S. troops, under General Harney's command, surprised an encampment of Brule Sioux Indians, near the North Fork of the Platte river. The fight and chase lasted for two or three hours, at the end of which time there were no Indians to be seen, except the prisoners, and the dead bodies scattered around. About 85 Indians were killed, including their chief, and between 60 and 70, mostly women and children, taken prisoners. A large number of horses and mules were taken from the Indians, with wagon loads of new lodges and other property. Six soldiers were killed, and six wounded.

*New Mexico.*—Santa Fe dates to Ninth mo. 1st have been received. The Indian relations in New Mexico are more favourable, and the mail party met with but few Indians, and these manifested a friendly disposition. Col. Sumner had left Fort Leavenworth on the 20th for the Plains, with seven companies of U. S. troops.

*New Jersey.*—The recent census of this State shows a population of 569,499, being an increase of 80,166 over that of the year 1850. The increase has been chiefly in the northern counties. There are 151,522 children, between the ages of 5 and 16 years, 77,364 of whom are boys and 74,158 girls. The entire population consists of 282,702 males and 286,797 females. The coloured residents number 24,053, and 103,202 are persons of foreign birth. Among the documents relating to early colonial history published by the State of New York, is a census of the province of New Jersey taken in the year 1726. At that time, New Jersey contained a total of 32,442 persons, of whom 15,737 were white males, 14,124 white females, and 2581 negroes.

*The Yellow Fever.*—A great improvement has taken place in the health of Norfolk and Portsmouth. But few persons are now attacked with the disease. At New Orleans, the deaths for the week ending Ninth mo. 23d, were 214, including 89 from fever. It is no longer considered epidemic there. Many towns and settlements along the Mississippi and some of its southern branches, are suffering severely from the pestilence.

*The Public Schools of Boston.*—The Boston Transcript gives the following information respecting the public schools of that city. "We learn that during the last financial year, the payments on account of the public schools, amounted to 22.50 per cent. of the whole ordinary expenditures of the city. The cost of carrying on the public schools, viz. One High, one Latin, one Normal, 18 Grammar, and 196 Primary, including the repairs of the houses, salaries, furniture, fuel, and all incidental expenses of the same, amounted to \$389,135 64.

The number of pupils was 23,739; and the total expense for each scholar was \$12.25. Of this sum \$9.39 was required for the salary of the teachers, and \$2.86 for incidental expenses.

*New York.*—Six members of the city government, three of whom are aldermen and three councilmen, have been indicted by the Grand Jury on charges of malfeasance in office, or official corruption. They are charged with taking or demanding bribes on various occasions. Interments last week, 355.

*Philadelphia.*—Mortality last week, 169.  
*California.*—On the 30th, the steamship Star of the West arrived at New York, with California dates to the 5th ult., 650 passengers and \$1,150,000 in gold. The wheat crop is said to be short in quantity, and inferior in quality. The shock of an earthquake was felt along the California coast, on the 21st of Eighth mo. At San Francisco, it was very severe. Difficulties had occurred on the Rogue river, between the Indians and the U. S. troops that accompanied General Palmer, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. Three whites and two Indians were killed. Great excitement prevailed, and troops were ordered from Fort Oxford.

#### AGENTS FOR "THE FRIEND."

##### MASSACHUSETTS.

James Austin, Nantucket.  
George M. Eddy, New Bedford.  
Israel Buffington, Fall River.  
George F. Read, Salem.  
William B. Oliver, Lynn.

##### RHODE ISLAND.

Charles Perry, Westerly.

##### NEW YORK.

William Birdsall, 53 Fulton street.  
John F. Hull, Standfordville.  
David Bell, Rochester.  
Frederick Mills, Lowville.  
John King, Ledyard.  
Thomas Bedell, Coxsackie.  
Francis H. Williams, Jacksonville P. O.  
Henry Knowles, Smyrna, Chenango Co.  
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Joel Wilson, Rahway.  
Benjamin Sheppard, Greenwich.  
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Joshua B. Pusey, Londongrove.  
Jesse J. Maris, Chester.  
Joel Evans, Springfield.  
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Jacob Haines, Muncy, Lycoming Co.  
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##### VIRGINIA.

Robert White, Barber's Roads, P. O.  
Aaron H. Griffith, Winchester.

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John Russel, New Garden.  
David Beard, Westminster.

##### OHIO.

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Elisha Stubbs, West Elkton, Preble Co.  
Jehu Fawcett, Salem, Columbiana Co.  
Gershorn Perdue, East Monroe, Highland Co.  
Aaron L. Benedict, Bennington, Delaware Co.  
Joshua Marmon, Zainesfield, Logan Co.  
William Foulke, Pennsville, Morgan Co.  
Caleb Bracken, Flushing, Belmont Co.  
John Hunt, P. M., Martinsville, Clinton Co.  
Samuel B. Smith, Smyrna, Harrison Co.  
Joshua Maule, Colerain, Belmont Co.  
Mark Willets, Smithfield, Jefferson Co.  
Jesse Hall, Harrisville, Harrison Co.  
Asa Garretson, Somerton, Belmont Co.  
Dr. George Michener, Chester Hill, Morgan Co.

##### INDIANA.

Joel Parker, P. M., New Garden, Wayne Co.

##### IOWA.

James T. Frame, Springdale, Cedar Co.  
Zachariah Hampton, Fairview, Jones Co.  
Amos Battey, Burr Oak, Winneshick Co.

##### CANADA WEST.

Augustus Rogers, New Market, Home Dist.  
William Wright, Pickering, Do.

##### ENGLAND.

George Harrison, Manchester.

Subscribers will oblige by paying the amounts due by them, to the agent most convenient. Bills will shortly be forwarded in the paper, to most of those indebted.

"The Friend," and other books may be neatly bound, by being sent to the Office.

#### WEST-TOWN BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The winter session of the School will commence on Second-day, the 5th of Eleventh month next. The pupils will be conveyed from the city, by railroad, to West Chester, where conveyances will be in waiting to take them to the School, on the arrival of the morning and afternoon cars, on Second-day, the 5th, and Third-day, the 6th of Eleventh month. The children will get their baggage the day after their arrival. The cars leave the depot, south side of Market street, above Eighteenth, (formerly Schuylkill Fifth street,) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M., and at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. The agent of the school will be at the railroad depot on Second and Third-day afternoons, and will furnish pupils with tickets, and accompany them to West Chester. Those who go by the morning train will be furnished with tickets by a person in attendance. To those who procure tickets as directed, the fare from Philadelphia to the School, including baggage, will be one dollar, which will be charged at the School. All baggage should be distinctly marked West-town, and with the name of the owner, and should be sent directly to the depot.

The West-town office is at Friends' Bookstore, No. 84 Arch street, where all small packages for the pupils left before 12 o'clock on Sixth-days, will be forwarded. All letters for the pupils and others at the School, should be sent by mail, directed to West-town Boarding-School, West Chester P. O., Chester Co., Pa. Packages should be distinctly marked and put up in a secure manner, so that their contents will not be liable to be lost by handling. The stage will leave West Chester for the School, during the winter session, on Second, Fourth, and Seventh-days, on the arrival of the morning cars from the city, and from the School to West Chester on the same days, to meet the morning cars for Philadelphia. The fare for each passenger to and from West Chester by the stage, will be 25 cents. When special conveyances at other times are provided at the School, an extra charge will be made.

West-town, Tenth mo., 2d, 1855.

#### INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

A man Friend is wanted to assist on the farm at Tunessassah, and to aid in carrying out the concern for the improvement of the Indians.

Application may be made to JOSEPH ELKINTON,  
377 S. Second street.  
THOMAS EVANS,  
Philad., Tenth mo., 1855. 180 Arch street.

#### WEST-TOWN BOARDING SCHOOL.

Wanted, a Teacher of the Classical Department in this Institution.

Application may be made to either of the undersigned, members of the Committee.

SAMUEL HILLES, Wilmington, Del.  
THOMAS EVANS, } Philada.  
SAMUEL BETTLE, Jr. }

MARRIED, at Friends' Meeting at Leeds' Point, N. J., on Fifth-day, the 20th ult., JARVIS H. BARTLETT, of Tuckerton, N. J., to MARTHA LEEDS, of the former place.

DIED, on the 10th of Eighth month last, in the 89th year of her age, ELIZABETH W. MILLER; a valued and beloved member and elder of Salem Monthly Meeting, New Jersey.

—, at her residence in Abington, on the 25th ult., in the 35th year of her age, MARY, daughter of the late Thomas Rudolph, of Delaware county, Pa. She had for a very protracted period laboured under much weakness and bodily suffering, to which she submitted with Christian patience and resignation. Through her lingering illness, she was supported by a humble reliance on the Redeemer of men, and was graciously favoured near her close, with a clear evidence of her acceptance with him.

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